

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 31, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 2 p.m. 68  
Humidity 76, .74

WEATHER FORCAST  
FINE  
Barometer 30.10.

December 31, 1913.

Temperature 6 a.m. 46 p.m. 55  
Humidity 34, .21

2817 腊五月一十年寅甲

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

四華國統一世界二怡英哥電

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN.

### U. S. GOVERNMENT'S EMBARRASSMENT.

### Shippers Who Use Dishonest Manifests.

### FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

### Latest French Report.

(Official Telegrams from the French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No 116 states that on December 28, in Belgium, the Allies carried the village of St. Georges and established themselves on the spot.

Between the Lys and the Somme the Germans bombarded our position in the Echelle St. Aulain and Le Quesnoy regions and also north-west of Roye.

French troops gained a few acres of ground in Aronne, in the La Grarie Wood; Belante and Courte Chasse. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed on the heights of the Meuse.

North-east of Noyon and Troyon the Germans, who had carried French trenches in the vicinity of Bois Librale (west of Apremont), were routed. French troops have strictly invested Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, and have already taken a castle north-west of this village.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

### Great Russian Successes.

Dec. 29, 11.5 p.m. A Petrograd communiqué announces various small successes against the German forces in Poland, with the capture of machine guns.

Great success has been achieved against the Austrians, the Russian troops crossing the river Nida, storming two strongly fortified villages and capturing forty officers and 1,700 men. The progress was general.

In the first half of December (old style, i.e. to 20th new style) the Russians captured 50,000 Austrians.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

### Italian Regiment Lands at Valona.

Dec. 30, 3.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that a regiment of the Bersaglieri has landed at Valona. The regiment was received by the Italian admiral, the Italian consul and the local authorities, and marched through the town headed by the Italian and Albanian flags, amidst the cheers of the inhabitants.

One battalion was sent to Canina and another to Ario, both places in the vicinity, while one remains in Valona.

### Quiet Day on the Western Front.

Dec. 30, 3.30 a.m.

The Paris evening official communiqué states that nothing important has occurred during the day.

### Czar Orders Total Prohibition.

Dec. 30, 3.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that an order has been issued prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic drinks, including beer, even in the first class restaurants and clubs.

### The U. S. Note.

Dec. 30, 4 a.m.

It is reported from Washington that, referring to the American Note to Great Britain, President Wilson intimates that the Government could deal confidentially with the matter of contraband only if supported by absolutely honest manifests. Great embarrassment has been caused to the Government, because some shippers have concealed contraband in non-contraband cargoes, for instance, cotton. So long as such cases occurred suspicion would be cast upon every shipment, and all cargoes would be liable to search.

### American Press Comment.

The New York newspapers comment in the most moderate terms on the American Note.

The Evening Sun says:—Great Britain's enemies interpret the Note as an indication of hostility to Great Britain, but such an interpretation is both foolish and vicious.

The Post says:—There is no question of hectoring; it is simply a question of the vigilant safe guarding of neutral rights. We have no doubt of the reasonable and friendly judgment of Great Britain.

### British Press Comment.

Dec. 30, 6.50 a.m.

The London papers comment guardedly on the American Note, pending receipt of the full text. They, however, express confidence that the Americans do not mean to deny the Allies fair play in an unprecedented war, especially in view of Germany's novel ideas of maritime warfare, and they are convinced that two friendly and practical peoples will be able to devise a modus vivendi.

### (Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

### The German Defensive Organisation.

Dec. 28.

An official note from Paris states that, on the capture of German trenches in the region of Perthes, the spoils included two quick-firing guns, several siege and other guns and one bomb-thrower, which shows the nature of the German defensive organisation.

### Invasion of Angola.

A Government communiqué published in Lisbon says that the Portuguese province of Angola has been invaded in the direction of Naula by a force of 2,000 Germans.

The Portuguese troops retired, pending the arrival of reinforcements.

### Another Splendid Gift from India.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior has offered a convalescent home, with complete staff and equipment, for six Indian officers and fifty sepoys in the British East Africa Protectorate, and His Majesty's Government has accepted the offer.

### The German Idea of Warfare.

As showing the spirit with which Germany wages war, the following statement by Count Hevenlow is instructive:

"The successful issue of the war for Germany depends on her carrying it on without mercy and being unmoved by any humanitarian considerations."

### Further Proof of Loyalty of Egyptian Moslems.

A letter has been received from the Chief of the British Moslems, expressing joy at the establishment of the new regime in Egypt and giving an assurance of the complete co-operation and loyalty of British Moslems against all the enemies of His Majesty.

### BRITISH LINER'S FINE DASH.

taking an 8,000-ton steamer safely through that passage constitutes a most notable feat of pluck and skillful seamanship, and it is reassuring to know that the old spirit of daring and of resources is still alive in our mercantile marine.

I have no doubt that Captain Douglas Reid Kinnair's services will be fully appreciated, not only by the directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for having thus saved the Ortega from capture by the enemy, but also by the French Government for having saved from capture the 300 French reservists who happened to be on board his vessel.

OSULLIVAN BEARE.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul, The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey.

Admiralty, Nov. 7. To the Secretary, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will represent to the directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that they have received through the Foreign Office a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro regarding the escape of the R.M.S. Ortega during a recent voyage from Valparaiso to Rio de Janeiro from pursuit by a German cruiser.

My Lords desire to place on record their appreciation of the courageous conduct of the master, Captain Douglas R. Kinnair, in throwing off his pursuer by successfully navigating the uncharted and dangerous passage of Nelson's Strait.

W. G. GREENE.

### GERMAN TRADE IN CHANGSHA.

### Opportunities for British Merchants.

Changsha, Dec. 16.

So far, no British merchant has come to take over the export business of German firms. Although it is quite true that many of the young Germans who left Changsha for Tsingtao in August were not getting what a young Englishman would have called a "living wage," still a great deal of business was being done, and if British merchants were to come here they could capture much of it. That there is very little intercourse between the British and the few non-missionary German residents left in the port is chiefly the result of the actions of the latter in the earlier days of the war, when they were more sure of winning than they are, perchance, to-day.

The military governor, T'ang Hsiang-min, has just paid a visit to Yochow. Extraordinary precautions were taken for his safety. He left secretly, and before there was any expectation of his going. Before his return, the traffic was diverted from the streets that he had to traverse between the river and the old Governor's yamen, which he still occupies. The gate by which he entered was closed for a considerable time before his arrival. The fear in official circles is evidently based on the probabilities of some relative or companion of those who have suffered death for alleged treason attempting the life of the general in revenge.

However, the master of the Ortega managed to get his vessel safely through this dangerous passage, employing the device of sending boats ahead to sound every yard of the passage. Eventually, by a miracle of luck and good seamanship, he worked his way into Smyth's Channel without having sustained even a scratch to his plates; and finally brought his vessel to this port.

The civil governor, Liu Hsin-yuan, goes about the city quite freely and even dispenses with his guard before entering any house. He has had nothing to do with the trial or execution of any "rebels."—*N. China Daily News.*

### TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

Further Russian successes in Poland are reported.

New York papers comment in most moderate terms on the American Note to Great Britain.

A letter has been received from the chief British Moslem expressing joy at the new regime in Egypt.

It is announced that the Russians during the first half of December (old style) captured 50,000 Austrians.

London newspapers are guardedly in their comments on the American Note, pending the receipt of the full text.

Crossing the River Nida, the Russians stormed two strongly fortified villages and captured 40 officers and 1,400 men.

An order has been issued in Petrograd prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic drinks, even in first-class restaurants and clubs.

President Wilson says the Government could deal confidentially with the matter of contraband only if supported by honest manifests.

According to President Wilson, the U. S. Government is embarrassed because some shippers conceal contraband in non-contraband cargoes.

It is announced that Angola has been invaded by a force of 2,000 Germans; the Portuguese have retired pending the arrival of reinforcements.

The Maharajah of Gwalior has supplied a Convalescent Home, with complete staff and equipment, for sepoys in the East Africa Protectorate.

### NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

Our trade review for the year appears on page 5.

An official account of the work done in connection with the West River floods is given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 9 and log book on page 6.

An interesting denial of ill-treatment of German prisoners in Hongkong is published elsewhere.

General news and articles on the Enemy Trading Bill and on unrest in the Philippines appear on page 3.

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
H.K.C.C. v. Rest of League.

Saturday, January 2.  
H.K.C.C. v. Rest of League.  
A.D.C. presents "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 6.  
A.D.C. Matinee, Theatre Royal  
"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—4.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 20.  
Garden Fete, H.K. University,  
3-7 p.m.



## GENERAL NEWS.

## NOTICE

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## ENEMY TRADING BILL.

## TROUBLE IN MANILA.

Important Points that Need Consideration.

Rebel Commissions Alleged to have been Signed by Hongkong Filipinos.

Connubial Bliss.  
London, Dec. 4.—The Jute Importers Association has subscribed £2,500 to the Indian Fund and members and friends a further £750. Messrs. Ralli have given £100. The Committee is sending quantities of fruit from Covent Garden to convalescents and has forwarded during the last fortnight £50 boxes of comforts and clothing. Another similar consignment is being sent shortly.

New York, November 21.—The Princess Kaita Khan, formerly Miss Celia Cadman of San Diego, Cal., went aboard the liner *Saint Anna* head first to-day. Entwined in her hair were the sinewy hands of her lord and master, Kaita Khan, Pathan prince of one of the Northern Indian hill tribes whom she converted to Christianity while a missionary in India three years ago, and married six weeks ago in France. Kaita Khan's exhibition of the way Pathan princes treat their wives came when the Princess discovered that he had engaged a return passage in the steerage of the *Saint Anna*, on which ship they had come over last month as first-class passengers enjoying their honeymoon. She voiced her indignation loudly and said she would not board the ship. The Pathan, fully 6 feet 7 inches tall, promptly tore her hat from her head, threw it on the ground and seized his wife by the hair. She screamed, but no one interfered, and Kaita Khan took her to the steerage.

Death of Well-known Indian Cricketer.  
Bombay, Dec. 17.—The death is reported of Mr. Boman D. Billimoria, the well-known rai bowler, who figured in ocket matches in the nineties. He was for some time on the staff of the late Maharajah of Patiala and formed one of the strongest cricket combination in India.

£8,000 Pearl Found.

The Secretary of the Western Australian Fisheries Department, in his report announcing the discovery of a large pearl by Mr. A. G. Russell on the north-west coast of the State, says:—"The gem was found in a blister in the aductor muscle of a 5 lb. mother-of-pearl shell. The blister was one inch and a quarter long, one inch wide, and seven-eighths of an inch in height. This blister on being opened was found to contain a perfectly round pearl of 100 grains, being cleaned down to 98 grains. The pearl, although marked slightly, is a very valuable one, and if it can be cleaned to a perfect lustre and should retain its shape it should realise £3,000." The pearl industry of Western Australia is suffering by the war.

Eau de Cologne.  
A Strand chemist recently showed a large announcement, which says:—

Eau de Cologne  
Is Made From  
Bergamot grown in Southern Italy,  
Lemon grown in Sicily,  
Neroli grown in Southern France,  
Rosemary grown in Spain, and Thyme grown in Portugal.

The bill adds that not one ingredient is grown in Germany; that all the employed ingredients have to be imported; that they are only blended and distilled at Cologne; that the same ingredients are used in England; and, in effect, that a good brand of English Eau de Cologne is superior to any German brew.

Caranza and Villa Eliminate Rivals.

Washington, December 25.—Caranza and Villa are eliminating all other leaders in the Mexican situation, and are fighting out the issue single handed. It is believed here that the result will in all probability be favourably received by President Wilson.—*Manila Bulletin*.

A.U.S. Political Deadlock.

Washington, December 22.—President Wilson and the Senate are hopelessly deadlocked. The upper house of congress has refused to confirm the appointments of men selected by the president from Missouri and New Jersey and it looks as if these appointments will be held up indefinitely. A joint session of Congress will be held up indefinitely.

Patent Act should be made of

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TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.  
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TO LET.—FURNISHED, for ten months, from February 26, 1915, "GALESEND," No. 109 The Peak. For particulars apply C.H. GALE, P.W. Dept.

TO LET.—Ravenshill, West. No. 3, Park Road, Tenois Court. Apply to DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON.  
Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
1 Hillside, 110 The Peak.  
Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
Godowns, at Wan Chai Road.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—163, The Peak. "The Kennels." Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) Battery Path.

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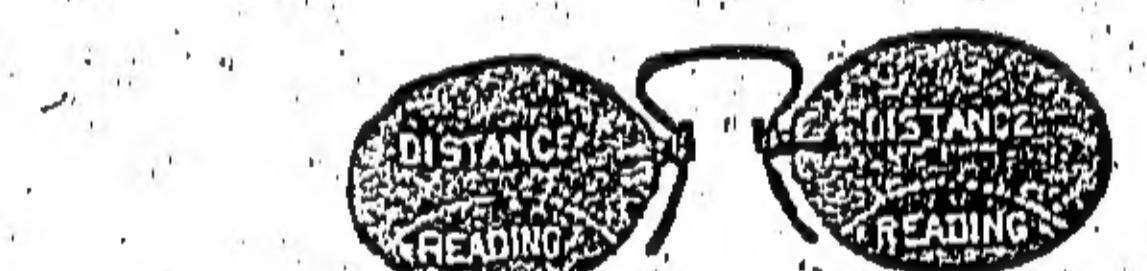
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## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia &amp; China Telegraph Co.

Bongmu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.

Brandt, Dorothy Lyman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Chibrojo 78 Siongwanque, Manila.

Collins, Passenger Oriental, Batavia.

Eriksen, Mrs., Peak Hotel, Bangkok.

Fernandes, Jose Corporal 1268 Gunboat Macao, Macao.

Heise, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.

Madura 1268 Gunboat Macao, Macao.

Robson, American Consulate, Kuala Selangor.

Siddiq, Cangany, Nanjadung, Sigo, Saigon.

Yee Kee Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 17th, 1914.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Chuehchong, Shanghai.

Italihang, Yonlo Street, Antung Jap.

Pohwingchong, Yokohama.

Quanyeng, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.

Scoolnik, Astor, Saratow.

Suzanne Terrain, Post Office, Shanghai.

Tongkwo, Kobe.

Tahnsinhuatt, Kobe.

E. BLACK, Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 18th, 1914.

Position of Interned M.P.s.

The capture of Lord Dalrymple, M.P., by the Germans has raised

the question of what is the constitutional law when members of Parliament become prisoners of war.

The formal rules of the House give no light, but there is

nothing to prevent members thus interned from retaining their seats as though they were in a

position to attend the sittings of the House, even though their imprisonment continues for a considerable time.

In 1803, on the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, Napoleon seized several English members of Parliament then in France, and

kept them prisoners for several years; but all the time they retained their seats in the House.

A new factor in these days, so far

as concerns ordinary M.P.'s who

may be captured, is what becomes

of their salaries?

## NOTICES.

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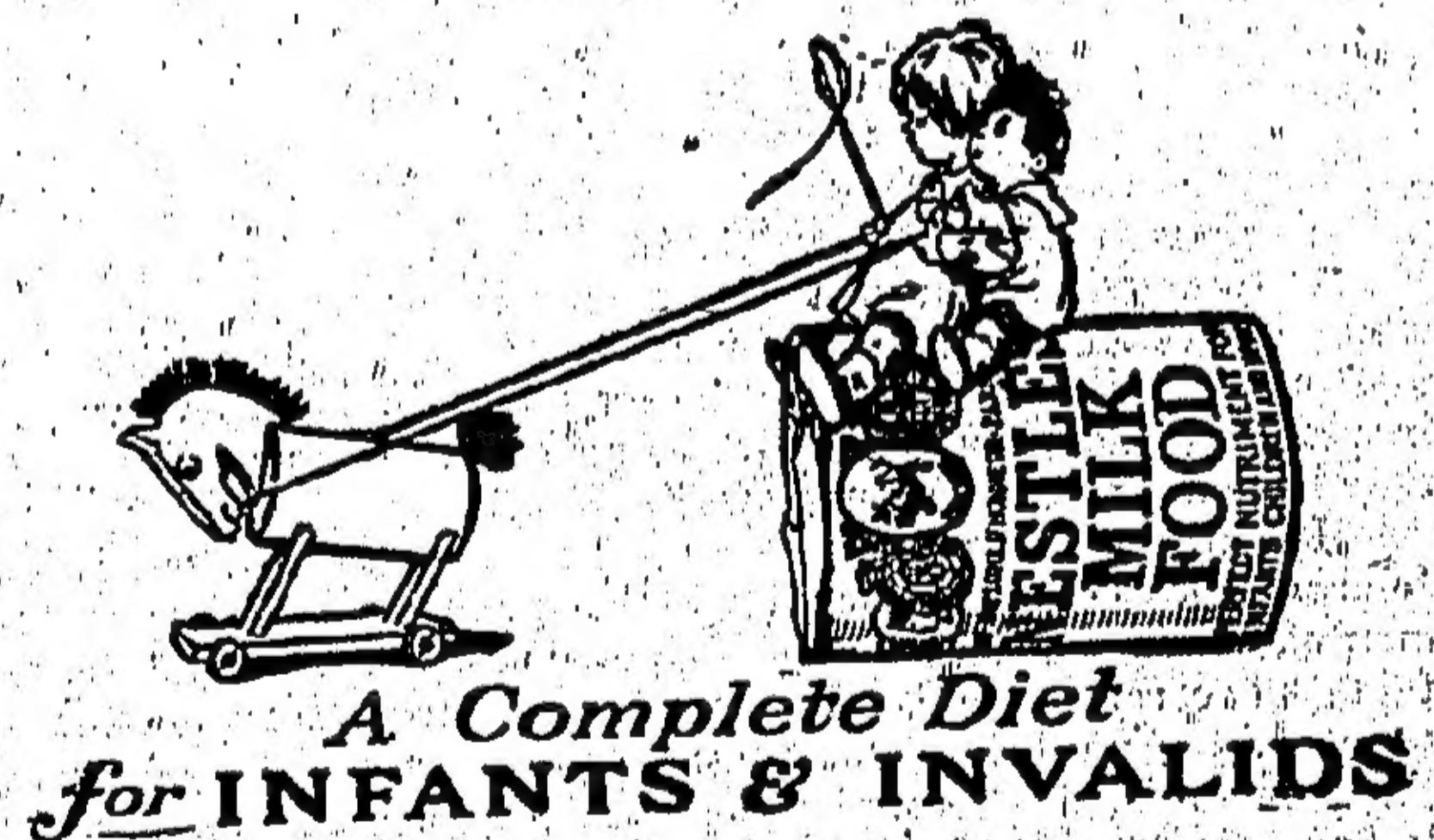
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YOUR NAVY AS A FIGHTING MAN-CHINE, By Jane	80	BRITAIN'S DUTY TO-DAY, by Lyttelton	80
AIRCRAFT IN THE GERMAN WAR, by Built	80	HOW THE WAR CAME ABOUT, by Holland Rose	80
PROPHETIES AND OMENS OF THE GREAT WAR, by GERMANY'S WAR MARIA, by Emberton Gormand	40	THE WOMAN'S PART IN WAR, by Page	20
BRITAIN AS GERMANY'S VASSAL, by Bernhard	1.60	SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DES-PATCHES, by J. H. Barnes	40
THE KAISER UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT, by Catlin	80	THE DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK 1914, by Taylor Headland	1.75
FROM THE TRENCHES, by G. Young	1.60	FORTY YEARS ON THE STAGE, by G. Young	8.50
THE UNSPEAKABLE PRUSSIAN, by Sheridan Jones	1.60	THE STORY OF YONE ROGUCHI, by Taylor Headland	4.00
AIRCRAFT IN WAR, by Horace Wyll	80	MODERN BUSINESS ROUTINE, by Osborne	2.75
MOTOR TRANSPORTS IN WAR, by Saunders	80	HARPER'S EVERYDAY ELECTRIC-ITY BOOK, by May and Worth	2.75
THE LAST OF THE HUMS, by Saunders	80	MANUAL OF DISEASES OF THE EYE, by May and Worth	8.50
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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

The Chinese Detective.

As we stated yesterday, President Yuan has issued a mandate on the subject of our old friend the Chinese detective, whom he does not appear to trust unreservedly.

Shanghai, Singapore and Hongkong have all had their word to say, at different times, as to the methods of this functionary, and now the Central Government is taking notice of him. Nevertheless he, good man, still jogs on in his accustomed track, and will probably continue so to jog. The mischief of it all is that the Chinese detective—and his near relative the informer—cannot, in the existing state of things, be dispensed with.

Everyone knows that many of these ornaments to society push the "graft" and blackmail line of business to its uttermost limits, and it is thinkable that more than one innocent man has, before now, had his character sworn away by one of this virtuous body. It is certainly no pleasure to British Government officials to employ such tools for the work that they have in hand, and if President Yuan can suggest a more reputable means of laying ill-doers by the heels than through the agency of informers we shall all hail it with joy. But while the Chinese criminal remains what he is, we own that we cannot see that means coming along.

## China's Search for Revenue.

China is still seeking for more revenue, and, in the seeking, her statesmen have recently hit upon the idea of imposing what is called a business tax, or a tax upon business stores. This new move has raised considerable opposition, for we note that the Hing-kiang Chamber of Commerce has raised a protest against its collection and had been circulating the Chambers up and down the country. The business men complain—and we are not surprised that they should—that they are already heavily taxed, while, on the other hand, business at present is far from flourishing. The circular letter sent out has called forth a sympathetic response from the merchants in the Provinces of Chihli, Chekiang and Kwangsi, and all are united in their efforts to secure a cancellation of the new tax.

## Uniform Treatment Desired.

According to the Peking papers, it appears that, at the request of merchants in the capital, the President has ordered a postponement of the collection of the tax there, and, in view of that fact, it is not surprising that the signatories to the circular letter referred to should proceed to argue that if Peking merchants are exempt from this levy, merchants elsewhere should be similarly treated.

Efforts are now therefore being made to whip up the various Chambers of Commerce with a view to the presentation of a joint petition requesting the non-enforcement of the new tax. We can well understand that China needs money, and plenty of it, now that the channels of supply from abroad are no longer open, but one wonders why she does not attempt some serious re-organisation of the land tax, from which source alone she could surely obtain all the money she needs.

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Walter!

The Germans, it seems, are a little mystified by our Tommies' war-cries.

"On the ball, there," and kindred sports expressions, seem to have no sort of meaning for them.

But it is not so much the British soldier as the British temperament that really puzzles our friend the enemy.

Your German does not understand that, when the British has once been broken in to danger, he takes it as a part of the game,

and sees no sort of use in departing from the vocabulary and tone of thought of his recreative hours.

Kipling has given us scores of instances of the exercise of Cockney or Irish witicism at the moment when the fight is at its hottest, but even he will have to work hard to beat the deliciously characteristic—if slightly brutal—jest of a British private who was burning to get a shot at the enemy, stowed snugly in their trenches.

"So I singe out, 'Walter! That fetched 'em,'

said this gentleman in relating the episode. On such a point there is material for longer meditation than we have space or time for.

How great the need is for keeping a proper control over the coolies in charge of chairs and rickshas may be gauged,

any evening in the week, by people leaving the theatres. One of the greatest of modern miracles is that nobody loses an eye or a tooth in the rush that is made by the chairmen at any person standing on the kerb, while to attempt to cross the road at this time and place is to ask for disaster; for, as one ricksha coolie makes a dash at the luckless pedestrian, another drops the shafts of his vehicle on the ground for him to break his shin over. At night, and often in daytime, a ricksha passenger cannot reach the Mercantile Bank corner of Icehouse Street before chairmen from their station outside this office take advantage of the Indian policeman's back being turned to swoop down on the rickshas, on the off chance of the passenger's wanting his teeth knocked out with the chair shafts or—incidentally—a ride up the slope. In former days the *Telegraph* complained, at various times, of there being no rule of the road here. Things have markedly improved in that respect, so much so that it is a rarity in the city itself to see a ricksha or a motor-car on its wrong side. May we hope that this other matter—of the public vehicle stands being under sufficient control—will also receive attention?

## DAY BY DAY.

RING OUT OLD SHAPES OF FOUL DISEASE.  
RING OUT THE NARROWING, LUST OF GOLD.  
RING OUT THE THOUSAND WARS OF OLD.  
RING IN THE THOUSAND YEARS OF PEACE.—Tennyson.

## THE WEATHER.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 55; fine.

## THE MAILS.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived, per s.s. Nagoya to-day.

English Mail.—Duo per s.s. Arcadia to-morrow.

English Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nagoya to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow per s.s. Arcadia at 9 a.m.

## COUNT THE COLUMNS.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

## THE DOLLAR.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

## BAND NIGHT.

The band of the 7th Punjab will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night during dinner; a special menu has been arranged.

## TO CONSIGNERS.

Consignees of cargo by the Chioi Maru are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to a fine.

## FIXED FOR NEXT WEEK.

In the Summary Court, this morning, M. D'Almida sued J. D. F. Mulder for the sum of \$188. The case was fixed for Wednesday.

## BUSY HONGKONG.

It is interesting to note, remarks the *London and China Express*, that almost one-third of China's foreign commerce in 1913 was transacted through Hongkong.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. For the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the allied troops at the front, we have received \$1 from P. C. Dorrington. This brings the *Telegraph* total to \$260.20.

## FAIRY BALLET BOOKINGS.

As Mouttrie's will be closed to-morrow, seats can be booked at the Hongkong Hotel from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. for the Fairy Ballet to be produced by the A.D.C. on Saturday, 2nd January, at 9.15 p.m., in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.

For Fighting Men and Refugees.

This week 127 garments (including 41 shirts kindly given by Noor Din, master tailor) have been sent home by the women of Hongkong for the families of soldiers and sailors at the front and Belgian Refugees to Miss Lloyd Thomas, 116, Murray Street, Hoxton, London.

## CEMENT IN SIAM.

Visitors to Bangsue will be astonished at the progress being made with the first cement factory to be erected in Siam. It is most satisfactory to note the way matters are approaching a successful end, and we heartily congratulate those concerned in the work.

With so much cement consumed in Siam for building purposes, the thought strikes one

that it is indeed a pity that, with all the materials to hand in the country itself, no business men

came forward twenty years ago to establish a cement factory. The demand for the product was there, the materials were there, only the capital was lacking.

We remember Mr. Heads, an Australian mining export, drawing attention to the possibilities of cement in Siam a few years ago, and the *Siam Observer* from time to time has also referred to the matter. But the scheme did not develop, owing to lack of financial backing, until quite recently. It has developed

now, however, and with every prospect of success, and the tall

ferro-concrete chimney still rising into the sky at Bangsue is a evidence of the earnestness of those now

engaged on the erection of the first cement factory in this country. The Railway authorities, following a far-seeing policy, have

already put in a siding to the factory premises, and it is stated

on good authority that, by the

middle of next year, bags of locally-made cement will be on a

well-known business-house in

Tokyo by means of theatres.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## THE AMERICAN NOTE.

No Cause for Alarm Over the Situation.

It is not too much to say that the news which came over the wires yesterday regarding America's "warning" to Britain, concerning alleged interference with her commerce, came rather as a surprise to us in this part of the world.

It is true that a few cases had been mentioned in which American vessels had been detained on suspicion of carrying contraband, but the number of those which had come to our notice did not seem to warrant a Note couched in such terms as the one in question.

By that Note the United States insisted on an improvement in the treatment of American commerce, and warned Britain of the

feeling which had been aroused in the States over the matter. We do not overlook the fact that the representations were

made in a friendly spirit, but, all the same, we cannot help thinking that the purpose would have been equally well served had the Note been confined to a

mild complaint, less aggressive in tone and character. However, Britain is sufficiently broad-minded to receive the representations in the spirit in which they are intended, and, in view of

President Wilson's statement on the matter and the tone of the

British and American press comment, we may confidently look to see the matter amicably adjusted.

## AN ADMISSION.

To the outsider, President

Wilson's statement smacks much of an admission that the United States' shipping men have themselves largely to blame in the

matter. That statement says that great embankment has been caused the Government

because of some shippers having concealed contraband in non-contraband cargoes, and so long as such cases occurred, suspicion

would be cast on every shipment and all cargoes would be liable to a search. That, indeed, is the crux of the whole matter.

If American shippers supported the Government by honest manifests, America would be in a position to give Britain and her Allies some

sort of guarantee that all prosecutions

would be taken to see that contraband is not shipped, but as, on her own admission, she is

unable, in view of the shady

practices of some of her own

shipping men, to give such an undertaking, Britain cannot surely

be blamed for taking any and

every means to see that her

enemies are not supplied with

the wherewithal to carry on the

war. In taking these measures, the innocent may occasionally

be made to suffer loss and

inconvenience with the guilty, but that is inevitable.

## INCONVENIENCE UNAVOIDABLE.

After all, in a great war like the present, which makes its

effects felt all over the world, neutral nations must, to some extent, suffer inconvenience; they

cannot expect to reap all the

benefits and at the same time

look to see things run as smoothly

as they would in the piping times of peace. There can be no doubt that Britain's enemies will see in this Note a hostile intention

## WEST RIVER FLOOD RELIEF.

## How the Funds have been Disbursed.

The following report on the West River Flood Relief Fund has been forwarded by Mr. A. E. Wood to the Honourable Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

On November 28th Mr. Tong

Yat-chun and I went up the river to enquire into the progress of

repairs in Ko Yiu District and also to investigate the districts of

Ko Ming and Sz Wui which had not previously been visited. The Government kindly lent us the services of Mr. Jaffe, who was able to spare a week of his valuable

time in order to advise on certain questions of construction, particularly upon a stretch of

weakened bank at Lo San Wai

## TRADE IN 1914.

## HOW BUSINESS HAS BEEN IN THE COLONY.

## WAR, CURRENCY PROBLEMS AND UNREST IN THE SOUTH HAVE A MARKED EFFECT.

Below we give a resume of trade conditions during the year which closed to-day, touching on the principal lines of business with which the Colony is concerned. It will be observed that the year has been far from a good one, mainly due to the chaos brought about by the world war, while currency problems in South China and recent unrest have also been factors operating against trade in practically all its branches.

## The Silk Market.

The year 1914 opened with a good continued demand for Europe and America—chiefly for the former—and very high prices were paid for best grades of silk in Lyons descriptions. The visible supply of old silk at the beginning of January was estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 bales.

The usual stagnant period was witnessed during China New Year. Prices—which had previously assumed a higher level—eased off early in February (due to early overtures prevailing for new silk), and America opened the market for this commodity to a large extent, the considerably cheaper prices proving a great temptation. A steady business was carried on both in old and new silk, the former being gradually exhausted with contracts for new silk steadily augmenting and early in March settlements of the latter were estimated at over 4,000 bales.

This premature demand for new silk was encouraged by good reports a few days ago—contracts concluded were mostly in medium and coarse sizes—chiefly for America—whilst Europe participated to a smaller extent.

During the "Ching Ming" festival and further with the intervention of Easter, the first quarter ended with a quieter market, dealers showing more cautiousness in view of their already heavy commitments.

During the 2nd quarter of the year nothing noteworthy has to be recorded, the market remaining quiet but steady.

The opening of the new campaign (1st May) found supplies of old silk completely exhausted with forward contracts in new silk aggregating 6,000 bales, a moiety of which consisted of U.S. descriptions.

## Comparative values of various grades are as follows:—

	Jan. 1914.	May 1914.	Dec. 1914.
Extra	11-13	\$1,180	not quoted
Best 2	18-22	770	750
Best 3	11-18	760	750
Ex Ex A.	14-16	940	850

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Total.
1910	5,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	2,000	48,000	
1911	6,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	37,000
1912	6,000	7,000	4,000	8,000	11,000	6,000	2,000	42,000
1913	5,500	10,000	12,000	6,000	5,000	8,000	3,500	50,000
1914	7,000	6,000	10,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	5,000	47,000

This is a very approximate estimate for 1914. It may be much smaller.

## Total export figures for the past five years are:

	To Europe.	To America.
1910	34,609	19,520
1911	24,847	15,241
1912	20,314	13,529
1913	38,247	18,786
1914	22,928	16,987

Waste Silk.—A good demand existed during the year, and prices have been well maintained. Stocks in European Low grades are accumulating, but crack wastes find a ready sale to America.

## Export figures (in bales) during the past five years are:—

	Europe.	America.	Pierced Ounces.
1910	20,298	6,370	3,404
1911	26,415	7,581	5,161
1912	17,457	8,984	4,983
1913	22,800	9,839	6,339
1914	14,908	12,949	1,421

**Freight.**  
During 1914, rates of freight on the Coast were well above the average, particularly from August to the end of the year, and owners have made handsome profits. At the commencement of hostilities, there was a scarcity of tonnage, owing to a number of the regular liners having been taken up as transports and to the German steamers being obliged to go off their regular runs, and some record rates were paid. In September, trade was not so good, as Chinese had difficulty in financing their cargo, and rates consequently declined, but were still sufficiently high to enable owners to run at a good profit. From Saigon to Hongkong, the average rate for the year was about 18s. from Bangkok to Hongkong, 32/25c. Newchwang to Canton, 30s. Moji to Hongkong, \$1.90.

The outlook for the coming year is bright, the rice crops in Indo-China and Siam being good, with less tonnage on the coast. During the winter months the number of Japanese steamers will come south for employment, which will weaken the market, but rates should improve after March.

**Opium, Yarn and Cotton.**  
Messrs. S. D. Sims and Co. yearly market report states:—

Opium:—The current year shows a very big advance in prices. The formation of an opium combine amongst the importers

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## OUR FARMER HAMS &amp; BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

## READ THESE:

## THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerous and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

## IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

to regulate the prices from time to time, and to fix the date of delivery, was reckoned as the best factor for the ruling of the market. The importation has altogether stopped, and before the complete abolition of this trade from China, importers have the opportunity of quitting their holdings. The following is the

comparison of business transactions, clearances effected, and fluctuations in prices, during the years 1913 and 1914:—

	1913.	1914.
Opium Sales	326	2515/5825
Quality Chests.	\$ 36	49
Patna New...	2800/5850	5975/9325
" Old ...	1371	5750/9200
Bengal New	286	353
" Old	208	71
Malwa.....	4002	57/5575/8825
Total about	8193	3517
	6749	1503
	2214	5550/9150
		1727
		2660

Indian Yarn.

The current year has been the worst in the history of the yarn trade. The absence of demand from the interior, the heavy discount in the Chinese subsidiary coinage, the extreme cheapness of raw cotton in India, and the effect of the war, greatly weaken-

ed the market, and the prices show a very big drop, of nearly 30 to 40 dollars per bale. Such a heavy fall in prices created a panic in the market, and some of the Chinese yarn dealers had to close their doors. The following shows the difference in business transacted during the years 1913 and 1914:—

	1913.	1914.
Sales	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.
Counts. about	Highest Lowest	Highest Lowest
Bales	\$ \$	\$ \$
No. 6s.	2150	110 110
" 8s.	450	118 112
" 10s.	5000	137 105
" 12s.	24,000	148 105
" 16s.	3900	140 120
" 20s.	28700	151 100
Total	119,400 bales.	77,800 bales.

Clearances in 1914 were reported to be about 182,000 bales, as compared with 210,100 in 1913.

Local Yarn.—It is very difficult to estimate business transacted during the year 1914, but, as far as we are informed, it comprised about 6,000 bales of No. 10s, 12s, and 16s. Latterly the machinery was sold to a Shanghai concern, and there will be no more local production in the market.

Japanese Yarn:—In sympathy with the Indian yarn, and the cheapness in the prices of raw cotton, prices show a decline, and sales during the current year are reported of about 27,000 bales, comprising about 3,500 bales of No. 16s at \$149 to \$96 per bale, and about 23,500 bales of No. 20s at \$155 to \$103 per bale.

Cotton:—The current year was reckoned as the dullest on record. Sales are reported of about 2,500 packages at \$29 to \$20 per picul, against 6,500 at \$30 to \$37 per picul in 1913.

Sandry Articles.—In imports prices show a decline, and a moderate business transacted. In exports, low rates of exchange induced a good business.

Kerosine.

Notwithstanding the serious floods which occurred in the late Spring, there was a general increase in consumption of petroleum and its products for the first six months of the year. However, with the outbreak of European hostilities, consequent reduction in exports, increased discount of small coins and reduced buying-power of the native, the consumption of petroleum products was very greatly affected, and during the last six months of the year not more than 40 per cent. of anticipated business was realized.

Waste Silk.—A good demand existed during the year, and prices have been well maintained. Stocks in European Low grades are accumulating, but crack wastes find a ready sale to America.

Export figures (in bales) during the past five years are:—

Waste Silk.

Europe. America. Pierced Ounces.

1910 ... 20,298 6,370 3,404

1911 ... 26,415 7,581 5,161

1912 ... 17,457 8,984 4,983

1913 ... 22,800 9,839 6,339

1914 ... 14,908 12,949 1,421

285

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"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

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"MONTEAGLE" Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

**SPECIAL RATES** (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

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## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfuer, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostock, Kobe and Moji on the 19th Jan., 1915.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1914.

Agents.

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania ports.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez &amp; Port Said

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang &amp; Rangoon

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo

KOBE

S'hai and Kobe

NAGASAKI, Kobe

KOBE &amp; Yokohama

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## PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	23rd February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	23rd March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	23rd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

## FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Tons	Tuesday	Wednesday
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday	26th January
Sado	12,500 "	"	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	"	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	"	9th March
Shidzuka	12,500 "	"	23rd March
Tama	12,500 "	"	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	"	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	"	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
PAKHOI & H'PHONG	Holhow	1st Jan. at 10 a.m.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Kueichow	2nd Jan. at 9 a.m.
SHAI, CHEFOO & T'TSIN	Kashung	2nd Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Chenan	3rd Jan. at 12 m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	5th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	5th Jan. at 4 p.m.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI".

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chibus," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kueichow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Telephone No. 38  
Hongkong 31st Dec., 1914.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on about	To	Will leave on about
Tijpanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	S'hai	1st half Jan.
Tikkin	S'hai	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Titaroem	"	"	S'hai	1st half Jan.
Timanoca	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	S'hai	2nd half Jan.
Tibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tillwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyu Maru	22,000	21 knots " 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots " 9th February.
Shinjo Maru	22,000	21 knots " 23rd February.

via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 2nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at 12 m.
KOBE	Fausang	Tues., 5th Jan. at 12 m.
SHANGHAI	Lienhsing	Tues., 5th Jan. at 12 m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Wed., 6th Jan. at 12 m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa	Namsang	Wed., 6th Jan. at 3 p.m.
TTSIN via Shanghai	Cheongshing	Thur., 7th Jan. at 12 m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 9th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Woishaiwei.

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## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For Steamers. Date of Departure

LONDON ..... Radnorshire ..... 21st Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" &amp; "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VTORIA, VVER, STLE, { Glengyle ..... 16th Jan.

TACOMA & P'LAND, { Tacoma & P'LAND ..... 16th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

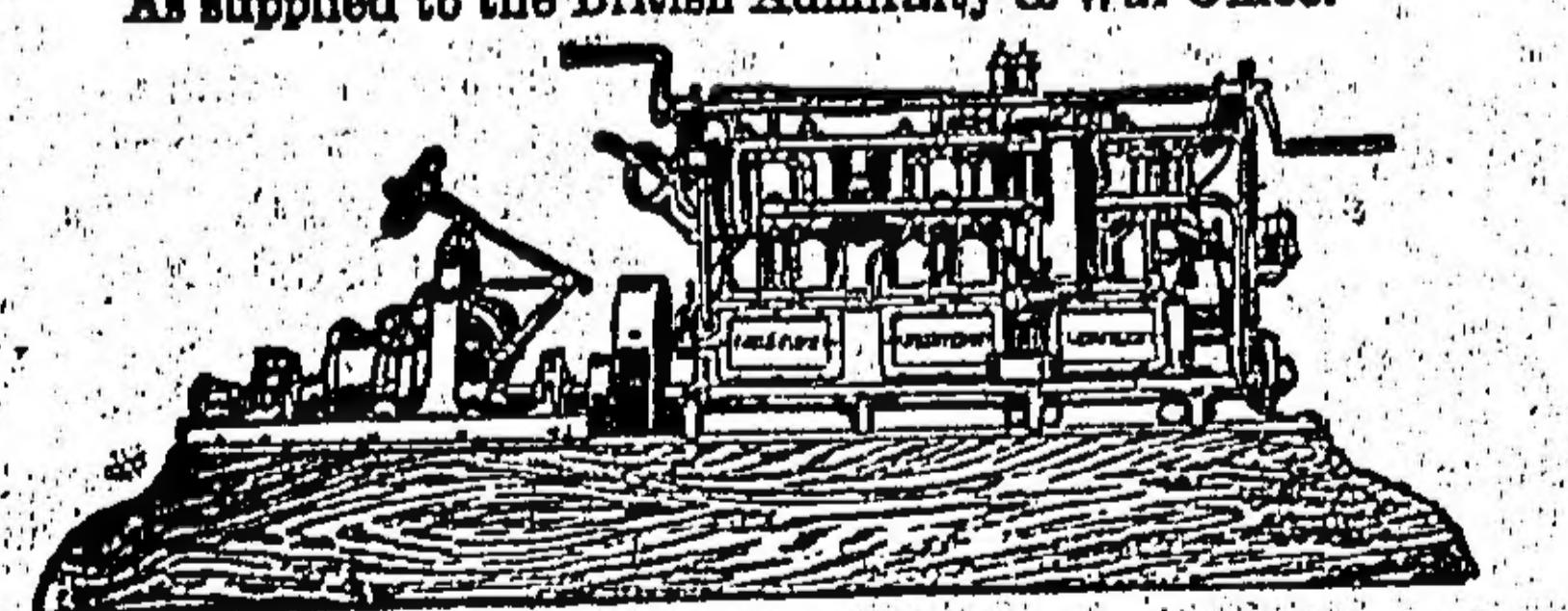
AGENTS for—

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.



U.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'don, S'pore, via F'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillera	M. M.	13, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	24, Jan.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
Via, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Jan.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Via, B.C. & S'le via S'hai &c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	Glongylo	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
Tacoma & Portland &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikkio M.	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	29, Jan.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Jan.
Shanghai	Aracida	P. & O.	1, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifang	D. L. Co.	1, Jan.
Shanghai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kashing	B. & S.	2, Jan.
Kobe	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3, Jan.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	3, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	5, Jan.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Shai, Vladivostock, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don &c.	Kathiau	B. L.	29, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, {	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Penang & Colombo	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Java	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	F. half J.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Tjimaneck	J.C.J. L.	F. half F.
	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong.

## The s.s. "SHIMOSA"

sails hence on or about the 26th December.

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

## The s.s. "CHALISTER"

sails hence on or about the 30th December

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. Agents.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. CHINA sailed from Yokohama Thursday, December 24th, 1914, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the a.s. KICHIRIN MARU.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The a.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta on 13th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 15th January, 1915.

The P. & O. ss. NILE left Singapore for this Port on the 25th instant and is due here on the 31st instant at about daylight.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Taming, Br. ss. 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 24th inst.—Manila, 31st inst. Gen. B. & S.

Singa, Br. ss. 1,073, H. Trowbridge, 24th inst.—Holloway, 28th inst. Gen. B. & S.

Lokang, Br. ss. 972, D. W. Ritchie, 25th Dec.—Rice, Moji, 31st Dec., Gen. J. M. & Co.

Namang, Br. ss. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 26th Dec.—Moji, 31st Dec., Gen. J. M. & Co.

Tacoma, Br. ss. 4,090, Geo. Halding, 26th Dec.—San Francisco, 26th Nov. Gen. S. O. Co.

St. Oswald, Br. ss. 2,411, W. B. Spies, 27th Dec.—Haiphong, 28th Dec., Gen. D. & Co.

Canada Maru, Jap. ss. 5,757, H. Narimoto, 28th Dec.—Moji, 2nd Dec., Gen. J. M. & Co.

Kanru, Br. ss. 1,143, E. Monkman, 26th Dec.—Swatow, 15th Dec., Rice, B. & S.

Kyo Maru, Jap. ss. 5,757, H. Narimoto, 28th Dec.—Moji, 2nd Dec., Gen. J. M. & Co.

Kuelchow, British ss. 1,220, Forsyth, 29th Dec.—Haiphong, 25th Dec., Rice, B. & S.

Merionethshire, Br. ss. 2,636, R. H. Dodd, 29th Dec.—Portland, 11th Dec. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Chalister, Br. ss. 3,366, J. E. Galt, 28th Dec.—Manila, Gen. D. & Co.

Jade, Fr. ss. 2,901, J. Panner, 29th Dec.—Haiphong, 27th Dec., Gen. W. Jack.

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. O. Sevorn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. R. Hollins.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yik, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Shu-pak, Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of Councils.

Resumed His Seat.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, O. M. G. Director of Public Works took his seat on the Council this afternoon, on his return from leave.

Finances.

The following financial minutes were referred to the Finance Committee on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer:—

A sum of \$250 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, D.—Attorney General, other charges, incidental expenses.

A sum of \$8,684.28 in aid of the following votes:—Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, other charges, clothing and equipment, \$1,402.57; launches and boats, — repairs, \$2,685.72; light, \$8,10.53; passages and bonuses, \$1,077.55; small stores, \$38.40. B.—Fire Brigade, other charges:—stores, \$891.51.

Railway Expenditure.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—

"It is hereby resolved that a sum of D.Mars Three hundred and forty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and Centeninethree (\$348,868.03) be advanced out of funds in the custody of the Government for the construction of Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section) during the year 1914."

In doing so, the Hon. Mr. Sevorn said that one or two of the unofficial members had drawn attention to the late period in the year at which the motion involving the expenditure of a large sum on official account had been brought forward. The hope was expressed that in future years such a motion would be brought forward earlier in the year. He had already expressed regret to the Council for the late period at which the matter had been brought forward, and the government certainly would be a relief that such a motion would be brought forward earlier in the year.

The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce also suggested that the members of Council should have something before them at the time the Colonial Estimates were considered. They would resolve that capital expenditure for the railway had nothing to do with the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Colony, but he thought that the Council should have some idea before them as to what they were committed on account of the railway, because the Colonial revenue was affected by the interest charges upon the capital sum expended upon the railway, and it was possible to give some idea of what was to be spent in the coming year, that should be done.

In the present instance the only sum out of the \$1,100,000 that could have been known when the

### UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

#### Matriculation Examination—December 1914.

The following candidates have been successful at the above examination:—

1. Leung Hoi-hung, St. Joseph's College and Diocesan Boys' School.

2. Los Chung-chee, Anglo-Chinese College, Apoy, and Diocesan Boys' School.

4. Wong Fook-han, Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur.

5. Wu Yung-li, High School Yunnan, and St. Stephen's College.

6. Chao Ming-hsin, Peking University and Chibei Provincial College.

9. Yeung Kwan-chiu, Ellis Kadouris School.

10. Liu Chon-hua, Preparatory Dept., Peking University.

11. Chiu Chia-hueh, Chibei Provincial College.

13. Wong Boon-Lan, Assumption College, Bangkok.

15. Yen Shu-tung, Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin.

16. Suih Yung-cheng, Normal Middle School, Pao Tung Fu, Oishi.

17. Wang Zin-yu, Ningyang Academy, Ninghai.

18. Ching Chong-ko, Peking University.

20. So Kwan-lap, Ellis Kadouris School.

21. So Sing-woon, Ellis Kadouris School.

22. Caeng Kang-chen, Anglo-Chinese College, Swatow.

23. Won Puk-ming, St. Joseph's College and Diocesan Boys' School.

25. C. W. Olson, Diocesan Boys' School.

28. Wong Pun-po, Diocesan Boys' School.

30. Chiu Kwan-tsz, Sacred Heart College, Canton.

31. Lim Beng-ien, Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore.

Students desiring a room in any of the Hostels should apply to the Warden concerned.

### CRICKET.

#### A Two Days' Match.

Commencing to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. a two-days' match will be played between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the 1st of the Colony. The teams will be composed as follows:—

H. C. C.:—R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, R. P. Thursfield, C. A. Stoker, S. S. Moore, E. P. Mitchell, H. H. Taylor, R. N. Anderson, G. R. Syer, C. A. Hooper, and M. M. Mas.

Rest of the Colony:—R. E. O. Bird, E. B. Reed, J. Martin, Lt. Muon, Major Robertson, R. A. Garry, J. V. Braga, F. J. de Rome, Capt. Matthews, Major Bowen, and J. P. Robinson.

estimates were under consideration was the sum for the Kowloon Railway Station, all the other items had risen since.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer recurred.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett said that the point which he wished to make was that it was just as necessary for the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway to prepare its statement in advance, as it was necessary for a business man to make a forecast of what his business would be in the next twelve months, and it would be for the Government to put a budget before them, as to what they expected to spend and to earn.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock agreed with what the hon. member had said.

His Excellency informed the council that the point which the hon. member had made would be borne in mind.

Council adjourned sine die.

### FOR THE FRONT.

#### Further Contingents from Hongkong.

His Excellency the Governor has decided that further contingents for the new service battalions may be sent home at the expense of the Colonial Government, the first contingent to sail about Jan. 10. The enlistment of those accepted will not be carried out in the colony, but after being medically examined by a military medical officer and finally accepted by the D.A.A. and Q.M.G. they will be required to sign a bond that they will carry out their intention of enlisting on arrival in England. Acceptance for any corps other than infantry is not guaranteed.

Passage is granted from Hongkong onwards only. Applicants from out-stations will have to find their own way to Hongkong, and if not accepted, will not be given return passages. Applicants should be of British parentage; other nationalities cannot be accepted. Return passages to Hongkong after war are not guaranteed either by Colonial Government or Military authorities.

Applicants should attend first at the Bowen Road Military Hospital for medical inspection. A medical officer will be able to attend to them daily between 11 a.m. and 12 noon, but Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays should be avoided as far as possible. After medical inspection applicants should attend at the Office of the D.A.A. & Q.M.G., "A" Block, Victoria Barracks, with their medical certificates for enrollment, at any time up to 4 p.m.

Any who, by reason of their occupation, are not able to attend between the hours stated should inform the D.A.A. & Q.M.G. by letter.

### URGENT.

#### About to Leave for India.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Goldring asked his Lordship to put on the list for urgent hearing a case that had not been listed. He would like the case to be taken before Tuesday, because the defendant, who was a sergeant major in the police, was going to India. Mr. Wodehouse (D. S. P.) and everybody were anxious to go on with the case if it could be possibly taken before Tuesday. He thought to-day or Monday would suit.

His Lordship:—If it is urgent why did you not mention it earlier?

Mr. Gardiner:—It is only now in the list.

The hearing was fixed for Monday.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### Interesting Engagement.

The engagement is announced, says the *L. & C. Express*, of Arthur George Murchison Fletcher, Asst. and Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, son of Dr. and Mrs. George Fletcher, of Highgate, and Dorothy, second daughter of Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Roger-Harrison, of Kenilworth, Pitville, Gloucester, Cheltenham. The marriage will take place quietly early in January.

#### Remanded.

The alleged armed robbery at Yau Ma Tei, in the course of which the knife was used on a woman, was remanded, at the Police Court, this morning.

#### Coming Auction.

We have received from Mr. G. P. Lammet an advertisement, too late for insertion of a big auction sale of very fine curios, which is to take place on January 8 and 9.

His Lordship:—I must hear the case if you want your costs.

Mr. Goldring:—I am not into court, the clothes returned and I am entitled to my costs.

### LAWYER AND EUROPEAN.

#### Trouble with a Servant, and the Sequel.

At the Summary Court, this morning, there was quite an scene between a lawyer and a European defendant in an action.

Mak Fat sued J. J. Stubbing, station superintendent of the Hongkong Electric Company, for \$2.70, wages due for five days; \$14 in lieu of notice; the return of clothing detained by the defendant and valued at \$11.50; or, in the alternative, the value of the clothing, and damage for such wrongful detention.

Mr. Goldring appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Goldring:—The plaintiff in this case has several claims, one for clothing and arrears of salary, etc., but the remaining alternative claims are now waived because defendant has returned the clothing and has paid the money claimed for wages due into court. I am asking for costs, including the costs for today, because defendant, in a very rude manner, declined to pay them and I am entitled to be paid them. I wrote him a letter saying that my client had agreed to accept payment into Court and agreed to go no further and my costs would be on the lowest scale; he told me in the chit box, "Nothing doing." I am not going to have any mercy on a man like that.

Defendant:—I did not speak.

Mr. Goldring:—I don't think there is any need for discussion, my Lord. I am entitled to my costs.

His Lordship:—You are claiming five days' wages and the return of clothing?

Mr. Goldring:—Yes.

His Lordship:—Wages due?

Mr. Goldring:—Yes, and the value of the clothing, \$11.50. I have notified the plaintiff I am prepared to accept \$2.70 and the clothing and that the costs were on the lowest scale. I have already notified the defendant of that, and as I have said my lord—

His Lordship:—Of course you are entitled to your costs.

Mr. Goldring:—Yes, and my Lord, I am.

His Lordship:—The plaintiff is entitled to his costs.

Defendant:—Your Lordship, I deny every item except wages, which I said he could have had next morning. I ask Mr. Goldring to produce the letter sent him this morning explaining that I should not pay many of the claims. I did not answer him in a rude manner, as he says.

His Lordship:—Did you get a letter this morning?

Mr. Goldring:—Yes, this morning, but after the chit I got "Nothing doing."

His Lordship:—You got your wages and clothing?

Mr. Goldring:—Yes, but I want my costs.

His Lordship:—Defendant says he is willing to pay these.

The Defendant:—Yes, but the man never came forward for them. I can prove that myself and the watchman who is here.

His Lordship:—He never came and they remained there?

Defendant:—Yes, I only got the summons.

Mr. Goldring:—It is absolutely untrue, so far as I can make out. The man went there and was literally kicked out by the watchman, under defendant's instructions.

His Lordship:—I must hear the case if you want your costs.

Mr. Goldring:—I am not into court, the clothes returned and I am entitled to my costs.

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His Lordship:—I must hear the case if you want your costs.

Mr. Goldring:



## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
Austria	France.
Turkey	Belgium.

## Montenegro.

## ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 200 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Orléans. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic meeting outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

Sir John French gazette Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division, routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sank by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budus, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of £50,000,000. Servians attack Austrians along the Drina and war on Germany.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany. August 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps march on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Russians occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haiaze. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawurwsk, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Lille entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberthshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revin and Brabant-le-ROI. Crown Prince's Army driven back.

French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawurwsk, and occupy Czernovitz. Servians defeat 80,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies capture Rethm; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beaten back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German tugs and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

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"real progress" reported. Oct. 12.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Ponopore (Enden's supply ships) off Suez.

Oct. 13.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 14.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 15, 16 and 17.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Walden Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

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Oct. 22.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 23.—Announced that the Emden sinks five British vessels and captures another.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine.

of Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Louviers and Lotz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into prison servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombs Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have

penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akiba, which is evacuated. Turkish cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rupi River, German East Africa, by sinking of collier a the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebellion commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium. Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

Nov. 16.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rupi River, German East Africa, by sinking of collier a the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 17.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia.

Nov. 18.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 19.—Colonial contingents given great reception a Lord

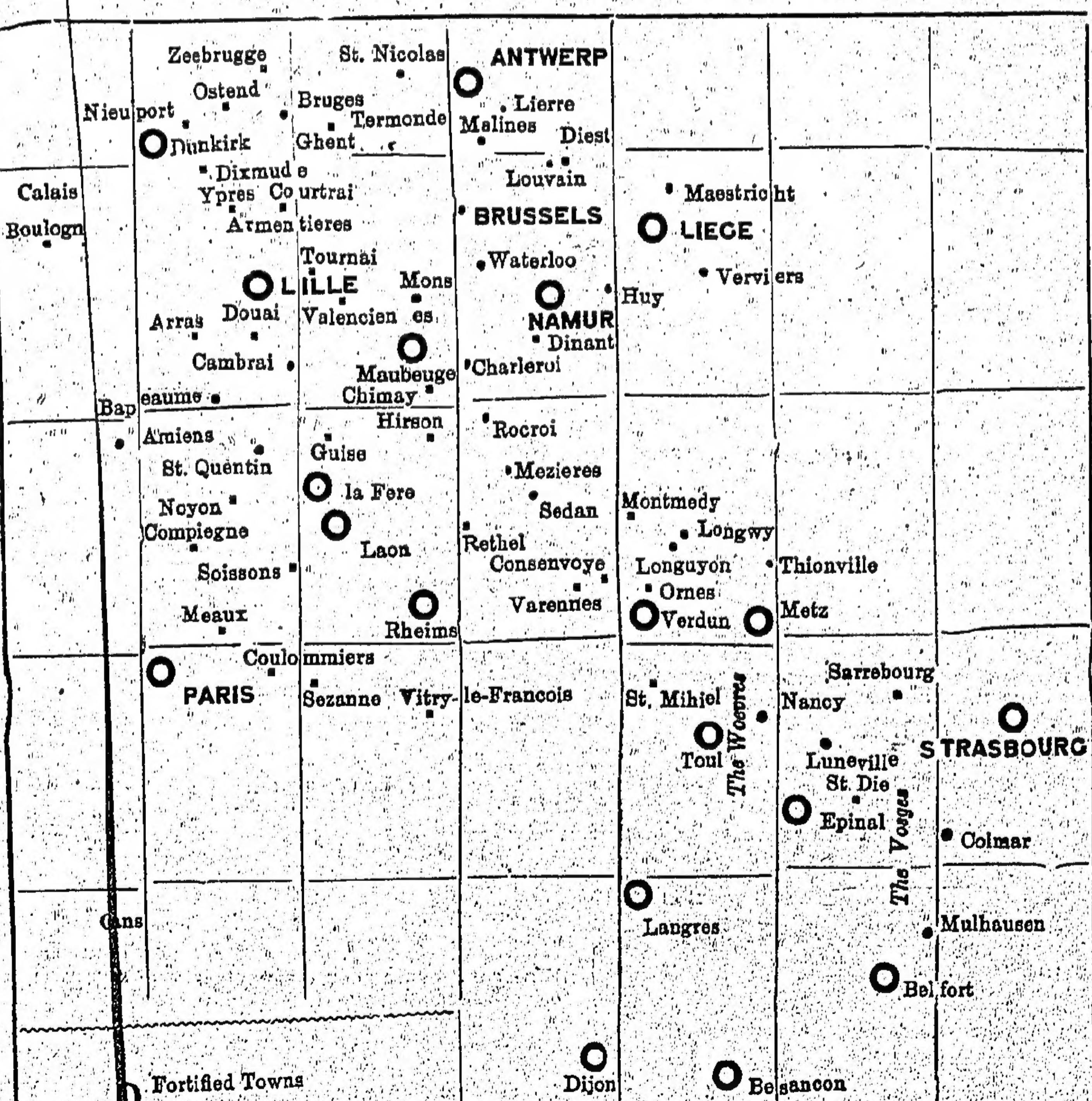
(Continued on page 10).

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

## Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



This is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian forces and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have begun a general offensive and have made exceedingly good progress all along the line.



## DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for £22,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. *Canopus* is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Wisla. Russians attacking strong points in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopra, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 108,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friederichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announced that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 29.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembarke in Egypt. General De Wever captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

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Dec. 6.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 20,000 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

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Dec. 19.—Rebel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

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Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

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